

## Watchman &amp; Journal.

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ARTHUR ROPES, General Editor.

## The Gift of Persuasion in Statesmanship.

A capacity for right thinking is a requirement of successful statesmanship. It is a fundamental quality. In the case of the true statesman whose first duty is to be right, as God gives him to see the right, whose office is to expound the right, to lead men to see the right, to convince them of their error if they are in the wrong, it is not merely necessary to be able to think straight. To this ability must be added the gift of persuasion. The power to convince is inseparable from the capacity of right thinking, in a public man, if the highest degree of success is to be achieved. Without this power the right thinking advocate is the possessor of wealth locked up.

Established facts, right principles, are not self-enforcing. Even simple truth often requires fact, address, eloquence for its effective and convincing presentation. When it comes to the complex questions of statesmanship, not only is a capacity for straight thinking necessary, not only is a sound judgment and a deep knowledge of the principles of government necessary, not only is perfect familiarity with political history in all its ramifications into the domain of party platforms, the utterances of eminent political authorities, the courts, legislation and administration necessary: A mine of fact without a competent miner, equipped for the mining, is as useless as a mine of gold without dynamite to rend the rock and unlock its treasures, without the skill and the succeeding appliances of successful mining. Thought, erudition, encyclopedic stores of information, need the training, the capacity, the varied gifts—the dynamite and the gentler accomplishments of the born advocate—to render their treasures available in the conflicts of politics.

In a winning debate there must be a skillful marshaling of facts, setting them in order for most effective service. Reasoning must be clear and cogent, deductions evident, the wisdom or unwisdom of a proposition, the truth or falseness of a principle, made plain; a reserve of power for any emergency, and over all, prevailing all, the winning grace of oratory, the charm of felicitous expression, to win attention and help in the work of conviction. These are essential qualities in the equipment of the successful advocate, of the statesman who influences his colleagues in the houses of legislation, to whose words the people of the country turn for guidance in a debated matter of political principle, in a disputed question of national policy or administration, whose speeches the newspapers most fully report. Of such an one it is never recorded that he was prolix, or rambling or inconclusive in discussion, that his colleagues by rude demonstrations admonished him to bring his discourse to a close, or that during his speech on an important question of statesmanship the seats were empty and their customary occupants were solacing themselves in the cloak room till the Sahara of talk should be passed. The Senator or Representative to whom his colleagues give heed, who is pointed out from the galleries, is a man of varied endowments.

Rarely are these varied and fundamental qualities which contribute to substantial and enduring success in a public career more happily united in one person than in William P. Dillingham, the foremost of the candidates in the pending senatorial canvass in this State. By nature Mr. Dillingham is conciliatory, persuasive in speech and method. He appeals to men's reason, to their sense of right, and brings forth those considerations that should convince men who are, or mean to be, right minded. Confronted, however, by a case in which a stern performance of duty is imperative, a rugged element of character becomes dominant and he acts with Roman firmness and fidelity to trust—and the victims of his faithfulness are apt to cherish for him thereafter enhanced respect and consideration. His chastisements are not the venomous bite, or the blasting of the lightning stroke. These phases of Mr. Dillingham's character have often been observed in the course of his public and professional life.

Mr. Dillingham is a diligent and thorough student of affairs. When he rises to speak to a subject or proposition, in town meeting or legislative assembly or deliberative body, he is crammed with the essential facts of the business under consideration, and these are presented with such force and candor, their bearing on interests involved so set forth as invariably to carry conviction. In promiscuous assemblies, on the stump or platform, he is the most persuasive of speakers. Strong natural gifts and qualities have been expanded, developed and ripened in public life, in a varied practice at the bar, by reading and study, by an exceptionally free and close association with the peo-

ple, by acquaintance with the eminent men of the country. He is today the best equipped of living Vermonters to succeed Senator Morrill and perpetuate in the United States Senate the State's historic standing and influence in that body. He best supplies among the candidates named the requirements of the statesman who shall, in a lofty sense, command "the applause of listening senates."

## The Troubles in China.

As the lurid fires of one war die out another is kindled. Hardly had the flames of the Filipino rebellion been extinguished, and it had been remanded to a secondary rank as a source of news of lively public interest, when the war in South Africa began to furnish the newspapers material for startling headlines. Now that the tragedy in the Transvaal has reached its gory culmination, and the disposition of the corpses of the murdered republics is the chief matter for consideration, ancient China lights up the far eastern skies with the flames of a new conflagration.

Some years ago there was organized in the celestial kingdom a secret order known as the Society of the Great Sword, the members of which are commonly known as Boxers. The society's unwavering purpose, the narrative state, has been the harassment of foreigners and particularly Christians. Its direct weapons are assassination and arson, with blackmail as an incidental and effective agency. Its members have defied authority and openly challenged the government to suppress their organization, secure in the knowledge that the defiance would be ignored and the challenge unaccepted; and so, as the result of long years of ruffianism and outrage, the present crisis has arrived as a culmination.

The present outbreak is regarded as important, primarily, for the excuse it may give European powers to interfere in the affairs of China. Russia, in particular, has long been credited with a desire to seize the first pretext for landing an army on Chinese soil. Rumor represents the Russian agent at Peking as urging the Chinese foreign office formally to ask assistance from his government. Should Russia be provided with an excuse for interference in force, it is easy to understand the prediction that the consequences will be disastrous to the peace of nations. Against this purpose Japan would protest. From the day when Russia compelled the island empire to forego the harvest of the full and natural fruits of her victory over China in 1894, it has been arming on land and sea for a clinch with the Northern Bear.

There have been frequent reports of coming hostilities between the two powers. It is known beyond a doubt, say the authorities on the world's affairs, that Japan only awaits a favorable opportunity before attacking Russia. The attack would have been delivered before this had Great Britain been in a position to guarantee the neutrality of France. The Japanese fleet is said to be numerically stronger than any that Russia can place in the Yellow Sea; its fighting force has been raised to a high standard by an admirable discipline and by experience gained in the first important naval war fought under modern conditions. With the neutrality of France assured Russia would be powerless to reinforce her Asiatic squadron, while the inconvenience of transporting troops so far overland would make it extremely difficult to withstand a Japanese invasion of the eastern Chinese provinces. A clash between Japan and Russia is regarded as almost a certainty. It may come today or tomorrow or some later day.

## In Orange County.

W. B. Viall, candidate for State Senator, secured the Randolph delegation to Orange county convention, at the caucus on Saturday, by a vote of 357 to 167 for Col. R. J. Kimball. Col. Kimball had previously stated his personal position regarding his candidacy. Mr. Viall's canvass was personally active, aggressive, and characterized by his well understood methods. That he would capture the Randolph caucus has been conceded from the first. To this end, and for its effect on the county, the caucus was called a week ahead of the usual time. Mr. Viall has managed to carry the Braintree caucus, which had also been called early for moral—or immoral—effect.

In this emergency the candidacy of Judge Dickey of Washington is brought prominently to the front by an "Orange County Republican," in a communication in this issue of this paper. The contest in the Randolph district is now squarely joined between Mr. Dickey and Mr. Viall. The references to Judge Dickey's republicanism derive significance from the circumstance, well understood throughout Orange county and the State, that—conceding that he is a Republican at all—Mr. Viall's conversion from the doctrines of modern democracy is only of some two years' standing. During that time his ways and methods, politically, have

been rather the ways and methods of the ward democracy than of the sober minded republicanism of Vermont. The means that have been employed to carry Randolph and Braintree will be extended into the other towns of Orange county. Will they succeed? That is a question for the Republicans of the county to answer. Will they prefer to be represented in the Senate by a man like Judge Dickey, who has kept the Republican faith all his life, who is a man of honesty of purpose, sobriety of judgment, unquestioned capacity for the office of Senator, cleanliness in all his methods, or by a Democrat with a thin veneering of republicanism, and whose methods have justly been the subject of severe criticism?

The people, wherever he goes, receive Admiral Dewey with great cordiality, and with equal cordiality and unanimity the Democratic conventions of the States are instructing their delegates to vote for the renomination of Bryan at Kansas City. At this time circumstances decisively indicate that the Admiral's proclaimed candidacy for the office of President has no following. At Detroit he is reported as saying that "men high up in the synagogue had come to me and urged me to permit the use of my name in this connection, and there is more back of this move than is known." It would be interesting to know who were the men, to which political party they are attached, who urged the Admiral to declare his candidacy for the office of President, and who apparently abandoned him when the outburst of disapproval came, both from Democrats and Republicans. Among the "men high up in the synagogue" who went to the Admiral without doubt were anti-Bryan Democrats—were there also any Republicans who may have had an eye on McKinley, and a fatal spot under the fifth rib? If the Admiral would come down to details as to the men of the political synagogue who sought to use him for political ends, good or bad, the public would read his statement with avidity, and some embarrassing situations might arise.

Hon. J. P. Dolliver, Iowa's popular member of the House, is being strongly pushed for second place on the McKinley ticket, and if Iowa wasn't such a sure Republican State, he would be almost sure of winning, as he may anyway. Personally no better man could be nominated. Secretary Long seems to be mixed up somehow in the naval imbroglio that has promoted Captain Clark backwards for his splendid and unmatched services in the Spanish war, and this ought not to commend him very particularly to the favor of the Vermont delegation. Captain Higginson, of the Massachusetts, and from the State of Massachusetts, who performed no unusual service in the war, and was forty miles away, at Guantanamo, when the battle of Santiago was fought, could be and has been, promoted to the rank of rear admiral, but there seem to be insuperable difficulties at the department in the way of doing simple justice to the man who brought the Oregon round to the West Indies and was the chief factor in the complete destruction of Cervera's fleet.

The President has had an interesting conference with General Otis, who came direct from the Philippines to Washington, and who will this week go to his home in Rochester, N. Y., the citizens of which will give a public reception in his honor on the 15th inst. General Otis warmly thanked the President for his promotion, and the President quite as warmly assured him that the promotion was given him because his good work in the Philippines deserved it, and in addition gave him his personal thanks. Gen. Otis gave the President and members of the cabinet many details of his work in the Philippines which had necessarily been left out of his official report, and the information added to the high esteem already felt for the general in Washington. When the whole history of our occupation of the Philippines is written General Otis will be shown to possess a wonderful combination of military and executive ability, both exercised under difficult conditions.

Mr. Viall appears to have taken Braintree by the aid of his old Democratic following. The highest Republican vote in the town has been about 150. At the caucus on Saturday afternoon 146 votes were cast, of which 86 were for the Viall delegates to county convention, 60 for the Flag ticket. It is charged that from 30 to 40 Democrats voted on the Viall ticket, and that Mr. Viall will put up a contest for the seating of his delegates on the ground that his defeat was caused by Democrats who had no right to vote in a Republican caucus.

Senator Mason of Illinois, who made several speeches during the session of Congress against administration policies, has called on President McKinley and assured him that he would take the stump for the Philadelphia ticket and assist in rolling up an old-time Republican majority in Illinois.

Representative Powers' reference to the mileage question in his speech at Bristol appears to have been decidedly malapropos. Governor Page is entirely vindicated from the judge's accusation that he drew excessive mileage when a Senator from Lemmole county, and the member of Congress now finds himself entangled in the net he spread for his rival. The papers on the west side seem to have dropped every other issue of the congressional fight and are working the mileage affair for what it is worth. The auditor of the treasury department at Washington, replying to a request for information on the subject, states that W. W. Grout was paid on 583 miles, \$233.20; H. H. Powers, on 773 miles, \$289.20, all for the present session of Congress. Powers' mileage is \$56 more than Grout's, covering 140 miles more than the second district member reports. It having been stated that Senator Proctor is paid on 531 miles, the Senator takes the pains to say in public that he "has drawn for just 470, never a mile more or less" since he has been in Congress. Judge Powers is not making any rational or satisfactory explanation of the excess of mileage he has drawn—and has been drawing during the ten years he has been in Congress—for there appears to be none to make. There is no blinking the fact that this mileage is excessive, that it ought not to be materially different from General Grout's, and that it has been figured "round Robin Hood's barn," when it should have been the one direct and expeditious route to Washington.

Admonished by the JOURNAL's notice of the omission in the matter of electors of President, the second district committee has amended its call for the convention of June 26, but the amendment will itself need amending. The supplementary call the secretary issues for "the nomination of a presidential elector as has been done in presidential years," whereas the requirement of the case is for the nomination of two electors. From the circumstances of the convention in April and those of the present case, the district committee does not appear to be "on to its job."

The Randolph caucus chose seven Plimley delegates on Saturday, by a vote of 238 to 103 for the Haskins ticket. The towns of Windham county continue to choose Haskins delegates, including Londonderry—and Springfield (seven) in Windsor county—whose papers recently pronounced for Plimley. Ludlow in the latter county elects five Haskins delegates. In Caledonia county St. Johnsbury (ten) and Watford (two) choose Stafford men. The lines are closing in and by the end of the caucuses on Saturday night some interesting figures will be obtainable.

The Senatorial contest in Washington county does not, it is understood, affect Judge Stanton's candidacy. His nomination appears to be conceded. The contest pertains to the candidate from the other part of the county. Roxbury has never been represented in the State Senate, and having so good a candidate as Judge Stanton the people of that town naturally think their claim to the honor should be audited and passed at this time.

Hon. Frank Plimley of Northfield is the preference of the people of Washington county for Representative in Congress from the second district. He is the preference, also, of the Republican voters of many towns in other parts of the district. The caucus for the choice of delegates to the district convention, the bulk of them, will be held on Saturday. Choose delegates who will vote for Plimley and stand by him in the convention.

Of the closing of the Randolph savings bank, the Barre Telegram, whose editor is a resident of Randolph, says: "Had the inspector been willing to withhold the proceedings a few days a guarantee sufficient to more than make up the estimated shrinkage could easily have been raised, as many leading business men immediately and voluntarily offered to do this, and there is considerable feeling in the town over his action, which is, to put it mildly, characterized as hasty." The time and occasion of the closing of this bank are creating comment in Randolph.

An anonymous correspondent of the Free Press having referred to "the great corruption fund that was being used by the Page faction" in the recent struggle for the delegates of that town, Mr. Page writes the Free Press for permission to say that he has "neither paid nor authorized to be paid a single dollar for either beer, rum or votes since this campaign was inaugurated." He "makes this statement in the broadest and most unqualified sense, and if it can be shown to be untrue will retire from the contest."

When you say your blood is impure and appetite poor you are admitting your need of Hood's Sarsaparilla. Begin it at once.

## A Michigan Opinion.

The Detroit Journal, the leading Republican newspaper of Michigan, recently contained the subjoined editorial in reference to Hon. Frank Plimley:

The Republican papers in the second congressional district of Vermont are noting the prominent candidacy for Representative in Congress of Hon. Frank Plimley of Northfield. He is one of the most brilliant and thoroughly convincing orators and logicians of the Republican party. Mr. Plimley is well known in Michigan, where he has spoken in every prominent political campaign for years beginning with 1884. The merit of his work is that it goes to the accomplishment of results. He is a vote-maker, and Michigan Republicans would be pleased to see him in Congress. Mr. Plimley finished his education in the University of Michigan, and entered into the practice of law. He has been State's attorney, Representative and Senator in the Legislature, was chairman of the State convention of 1889, and delegate at large and member of the national platform committee of 1888. The Journal hopes to note that the Republicans of the Northfield district have honored themselves and the State of Vermont by sending Mr. Plimley where he belongs, to Congress.

In the memorable campaign of 1884, there came a despairing cry to the Republican National committee for help to save the State for the Republican party. At the request of Col. George W. Hooper of Ann Arbor, the well known member of the National committee, Mr. Plimley went to Michigan. He was a stranger in the west, and the first night he spoke in a blacksmith shop in a small town. Within three weeks he was speaking in the largest cities with James G. Blaine and other men of national reputation. In every presidential campaign and in most of the State campaigns since that time he has accepted an invitation to speak in that State, giving whatever time he felt warranted for his business and other political engagements. This is certainly a strong suggestion of the standing Mr. Plimley might be expected to gain in Congress if elected at this time.

## GROUT AND THE CENSUS.

We have received for publication the subjoined communication. The writer, Roland E. Stevens, is a native of Hartford. He is a graduate of Dartmouth College, was for a year instructor in Latin in the Hartford High school and the following year was principal of the school. During the past year he has been a law student in Columbia College, at the present time is in law in the office of ex-Gov. S. E. Pingree at Hartford and is a member of his family. Mr. Stevens delivered the Memorial Day address at Hanover, N. H., on the occasion of its last observance.

Editor of Daily Journal.—Certain interesting facts relative to the senatorial campaign in this State have come to my knowledge, and it occurs to me that these facts may be of interest to the public. Therefore I ask the privilege of making them known through the columns of your paper. Last February I applied in due form for appointment as a census enumerator for the town of Hartford. W. B. Gates, the State supervisor of census, sent me a test schedule and other papers which formed a basis for a sort of competitive examination. I filled out the papers as instructed and returned them to Mr. Gates. Other applicants from Hartford did the like. In due time Mr. Gates informed me that he had chosen me as one of the enumerators for Hartford. A. J. Darrah was chosen by Mr. Gates as the other enumerator. About the same time the Landmark of West River Junction, a Grout organ, announced that H. H. Peck and F. P. Wheeler had been appointed census enumerators for Hartford. Surprised at this announcement, I wrote to Mr. Gates for my commission and received an immediate reply from him stating that for some reason my name had been rejected at Washington. On further investigation I learned that Mr. Darrah's name had been submitted to Gen. W. W. Grout in Washington and that Gen. Grout thereafter opened correspondence with the editor of the Landmark, asking him to look about for two men who would like the appointment as census enumerator and who would probably be faithful to his interests in regard to sending their names to Washington.

Mr. Darrah and myself were not known as Grout men, and so the editor of the Landmark, Mr. Jameson, after due inquiry, sent to the names of H. H. Peck and F. P. Wheeler. Mr. Gates was then ordered to appoint these men in place of Mr. Darrah and myself. Mr. Peck has since resigned and Mr. Darrah has received his commission. Mr. Wheeler has not resigned. From evidence which has come into my possession I am led to believe that Mr. Grout has used the same rather questionable means to gain the support of the Grout faction throughout the State. I am positive of the facts I have stated and stand ready to prove the same. At first blush this may seem a matter of small importance, but when we take into consideration the census law into consideration it appears more serious. The act of Congress, March 3, 1899, relative to the twelfth census of the United States, imposes upon the supervisors of districts the designation of suitable persons to be employed with the consent of the director of the census, as enumerators within their respective districts. It also provides that such enumerators shall be selected "solely with reference to fitness, and without reference to their party affiliation." One of the paragraphs sent out from Washington declares that "the appointment of enumerators will be made with reference to physical activity and to aptness, neatness and accuracy in writing and in the use of figures," adding that "the census requires active, energetic persons of good address and readiness with the pen. Only such can do the work with satisfaction to the government or profit to themselves."

From persistent correspondence with parties in Washington, and from other sources, I have learned that General Grout has, in some way, gained the privilege of tending the census gate, as far as Vermont is concerned, letting in some and shutting out others according to his political preference and without regard to fitness or education. And now General Grout is posing as a statesman ripe for the Senate of the United States and fit to make laws.

Very truly yours,  
ROLAND E. STEVENS,  
Hartford, Vt., June 6, 1900.

## LEGATIONS AT PEKIN.

TEN TSI, June 11.—Thirty-one war vessels are now anchored at Taku. A message from Peking states that the situation is hourly growing more dangerous for foreigners. All those at Peking have taken refuge in Legation street. The civilian males are under arms to fight with the regulars if necessary. The approaches to Legation street are surrounded by howling mobs of undisciplined soldiery, with cannon and bayonets. International guards were holding the mob, which screamed insults and threats. This was the situation Saturday when the couriers got through with the latest despatches. The Empress Dowager was amusing herself at the palace with theatricals.

## IN SOUTH AFRICA.

LONDON, June 9.—Gen. Buller has at last taken the offensive, and by maneuvering he has secured a position west of Laing's Nek by which he believes he can make the Boer position untenable. Presumably he will immediately follow up his success.

Lord Roberts has communicated nothing for three days, nor permitted the correspondents to write what is going on. Lord Roberts' inference is that he is resting, although he is possibly disposing his army for a reach after Commandant General Botha.

The wires are blocked with official correspondence. Some telegrams filed a week ago are only just arriving. Among these are spirited descriptions of the fighting at Elandsfontein. According to one of them, the streets were filled with women and children. Rifle shots were heard everywhere. The British soldiers would stop firing and join in the chase after chickens. The burghers surrendered to any one; Kaffirs went about looting the Jewish stores and mounted infantry galloped hither and thither.

LONDON, June 11.—The Boers have torn up twenty-one miles of Lord Roberts' vital line of railway between Amersfoort and Rooftop. It is a bold raid and vexatious, but it does not disquiet the military authorities as yet, for they expect Gen. Kelly-Kenny to drive off the marauders and to reopen the line. The rapidity of the advance of Lord Roberts cannot have permitted him to accumulate large reserves of stores. Therefore an interruption of the railway, even for a week, must embarrass the army and may bring the forward operations to a standstill.

LONDON, June 11.—The following is Gen. Kelly-Kenny's dispatch dated June 10:

"Gen. Methuen, with a greater part of his division, was fighting on June 8 ten miles south of Heilbron, where Gen. Colville is reported with the Highlanders. Gen. Methuen left Lindley, forty miles south of Heilbron, June 5, with ample supplies for himself and his troops. He ordered Gen. Knox to press the enemy's outposts, believing their numbers exaggerated. Gen. Knox reports his casualties at Rooftop, June 7, as two officers of the Fourth Derbyshires killed, including Lieut. Col. Baird Douglas, five officers wounded, including Col. Wilkinson, fifteen men killed and fifty-nine wounded. All the others were captured except six men. Other casualties are thirteen men wounded. It is unofficially reported that the force Gen. Knox sent against the Boer outposts was about 600 men."

LONDON, June 12.—The consul for the Transvaal officially announces that the Boers have retaken Bloemfontein. President Steyn of the Orange Free State has just returned to the capital and reports that the British sustained a severe defeat at Elandsfontein where there was heavy fighting before Lord Roberts left for Johannesburg.

LONDON, June 12.—General Buller continues to advance in Natal. According to his latest despatch he has almost turned the Boer's position at Laing's Nek. The following from Gen. Buller, dated headquarters Natal, June 11, is issued by the war office:

"We forced Almonds Nek today which is not marked on the map but is the last defile to Charlestown Flats. The position was carried by the bayonet. The enemy attacked our right heavily. Our casualties were about one hundred."

Charlestown is presumably near Charlestown Flats and is a station on the railroad just beyond Laing's Nek. Apart from Buller's operations which, if slow, appear successful, the situation in the field from the British point of view is suddenly darkened. Following rapidly the news of the reverse at Rooftop come startling reports of Boer aggressiveness in the former Free State and the Transvaal. The Boers it is reported have recaptured Bloemfontein. Thirteen thousand burghers under Gen. Dewet are said to be marching on Johannesburg, and the British are reported to have been severely defeated at Elandsfontein, just outside Johannesburg.

The report that Bloemfontein is recaptured comes from Lorenzo Marques where Herr Pott, the Transvaal consul general claims the news is official. Her Pott is one of the most influential personages in the employ of the Transvaal and is said to have private wire connections with the front whereby he is able to obtain news twenty-four hours in advance of other sources. The report that Gen. Dewet with an army of burghers is marching on Johannesburg comes from Cape Town.

LONDON, June 12.—The war office posts the following from Gen. Forester Walker at Cape Town:

"General Kelly-Kenny at Bloemfontein reports no communication from Methuen since June 7. He was fighting June 6 north of Vecht Kop. Gen. Steyn is near Heilbron in the east of the Orange river. The British prisoners have been sent to Vreda and are being well treated."

Vreda is the present seat of the Free State government in the northeast part of the Free State. Assuming that Gen. Kelly-Kenny's latest report was filed not earlier than yesterday, its receipt explodes the report that the Boers have retaken Bloemfontein. The news concerning Methuen is not satisfactory. It is no clearer than the dispatches concerning him were yesterday. Reading between the lines Gen. Methuen has his hands full.

## SEVERE FIGHTING.

TEN TSI, June 9.—It is reported from Chinese official sources that 4,000 Boxers surrounded 1,500 Chinese troops between Lofa and Yong Tsun yesterday, and, according to the latest news, the fighting was still going on this morning. The officials say 500 Boxers were killed, but give no account of the Chinese casualties. Thirty of Gen. Nieh's troops encountered a body of Boxers three miles from here on the Taku road and killed twenty-one of them. No news has been received from Pao Ti Fu for three days and the situation there is believed to be critical. It is reported the Chinese troops

have been defeated near there. LONDON, June 9.—Definite news as to the situation in China is hard to obtain. Apparently the legation guards have not yet taken a hand in the fighting, but they are ready to do so at a moment's notice. The Boer movement affects some hundreds of square miles. Official despatches to Vienna from Peking aver that the sect is more powerful than any political party in China, embracing no less than 4,000,000 and manipulated by zealous and devout men. The representatives of the powers are still acting in perfect concert, which appears for the present to give the Chinese government a chance to put down the disturbers alone.

TEN TSI, June 12.—General Tung, who is extremely hostile to the foreigners, arrived here this morning and had a long audience with Prince Tuan, father of the heir apparent, who is seemingly friendly to the Boxers. Prince Tuan has been appointed chief of the foreign office over Prince Ching, who is more friendly toward the foreigners. The despatch of more marines was in response to a telegram from the ministers to the consuls at Tien Tsin for additional troops. Convoys have left Peking to meet the troops coming by the first train.

The arrival of the Empress Dowager has rendered the city somewhat more quiet than it had been recently. The Protestants have erected a barricade before the building in which they have taken refuge. The rapidity of the advance of Lord Roberts cannot have permitted him to accumulate large reserves of stores. Therefore an interruption of the railway, even for a week, must embarrass the army and may bring the forward operations to a standstill.

All the telegrams from other points indicate that the situation has not in the least improved. On the contrary the disorder has spread from the neighborhood of Peking to the capital itself, which is growing turbulent in anti-foreign demonstrations. In addition to the burning of the Peking club, the secretary of the Belgian legation has been roughly handled in the streets. Hostile crowds continue to demonstrate against the legations. Two thousand international troops are approaching the city.

WASHINGTON, June 11.—The following dispatch has been received at the state department from Consul Martin at Chinkiang, China:

"Large numbers of natives have organized a secret society here. The people are very apprehensive. They have no protection and want a cruiser."

Chinkiang is 400 miles from Tien Tsin. The dispatch is taken here to mean that the Boxer trouble has broken out now in a new place and indication are that it may become general throughout China.

## BLOODY SUNDAY.

ST. LOUIS, June 11.—Sunday was one of the most eventful and bloody days since the great strike on the St. Louis transit lines began, more than one month ago. There were numerous encounters between strikers and other individuals and the constituted authorities resulting in three deaths and the wounding of five more persons, mostly strikers. One of the latter will die.

The strikers paraded in the afternoon, bearing banners with the inscription "Union or nothing, liberty or death." The strikers attempted to stop a car on Washington Avenue about four o'clock Sunday afternoon. At the first intimation of trouble numbers of the sheriff's posse swarmed from the building and surrounded the crowd of strikers about the car, calling upon them to disperse. Other shots were fired and then some of the deputies turned loose their repeating shotguns loaded with buckshot. As far as can be learned only four of the men in the strikers' ranks were hit. Three were killed. Not a deputy was wounded even.

George Rine, a striking motorman on the Delmar avenue line, received a terrible wound in the abdomen. He was taken to the city hospital, but died on the operating table. The militia is on duty, supporting the deputies and a police.

## OTIS' MOVEMENTS.

WASHINGTON, June 11.—General Otis and General Corbin called on the President today. Corbin met Otis at the station and took him to breakfast at the Arlington. Otis leaves this evening for West Point where he met Secretary Root on Wednesday. He will probably return to Washington and on Thursday go to Rochester.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., June 11.—Exercises in connection with the semi-centennial and annual commencement of the University of Rochester began yesterday and will conclude Thursday evening. The principal events will be on Wednesday and Thursday, the former being semi-centennial day and the latter commencement day. Wednesday morning a historical address will be given at the University theatre by Prof. William Carey Morey, followed by an educational address by United States commissioner of education, William T. Harris. In the evening Assistant Secretary of State Hill will preside, and addresses will be delivered by Governor Roosevelt and Mayor Carnahan and others. At the alumni dinner Thursday afternoon Major General Elwell S. Otis of the class of 1858 will be one of the speakers.

## TRAIN DISPATCHERS.

ATLANTA, Ga., June 12.—The thirteenth annual convention of the Train Dispatchers association was opened here today at Kimball hotel with President F. N. Schulz of Garret, Ind., in the chair. The thirteenth annual convention of the train dispatchers are being read and discussed. The attendance is somewhat larger than had been expected. Last year the convention met in Milwaukee. The object of the association is to secure co-operation among train dispatchers, promote harmony, fraternal feeling, free discussion of the best methods of moving train by telegraph, the establishment of a bureau of information, and a beneficial department for the mutual aid and the general advancement of their branch of railway service.